the protecting folds of the stars and stripes? Indiana Troops in Virginia.

The telegraph gives us a sad account of the condition of the 7th Indiana regiment in Virg nia. From other sources of information we learn it was totally unfit for the service recently iraposed upon it. Ragged and without shoes the 7:h marched from Fredericksburg to Port Republie, leaving with eight hundred and arriving upon the battle ground only three hundred strong, five hundred having been left upon the route sick and disabled. And of the three hundred only one hundred and forty came out of that disas trous engagement. Similar information also comes from private sources. We learn that the officers of this regiment demanded time to get it into a condition fit for service. but their requests were totally disregarded and we have the result. We believ. the 7th, 13th, and 14th of our regiments are in Gen. SHIELDS'S division. The wants of these regiments should be promptly supplied. If the Federal Government cannot or does not do its duty in that regard, the people of Indiana will gladly come to their relief. We understand the march of the 7th from Fredericksburg to Port Republic was a terrible one. In places the road was tracked with blood from the bare feet of our brave and gallant volunteers. These things must not be. Let deeds, not idle, buncomb resolutions, speak the sympathy we feel for our soldiers in their arduous and patriotic duties.

Gov. Morton-Correction.

In the letter of our correspondent, "G. H., from New York city, published in vesterday's Sentinel, he states that James M. Ray, Esq., informed a gentleman that Gov. Morron, after the discovery by him of the Stover swindle, "actually urged our Loan Commissioners to put the bonds they had for sale into the hands of these very brokers."

We are satisfied, upon inquiry, that our correspondent is mistaken in giving James M. RAY, Esq., as authority for this statement, and we therefore at once make the proper correction. Mr. Ray's statement, as made to others, is in direct conflict with this reported statement of his remarks, and, upon inquiry, we are advised that Gov. Monton, since the fraud came to his knowledge, has had no communication or intercourse whatever with any party implicated, and that he has never directly nor indirectly counselled or suggested a postponement of the prosecution of the guilty parties; but, on the contrary, he has, from the moment that the same came to his knowledge, urged an immediate prose ution.

Republican Consistency, According to the Record.

The acts of the Republican party, says an exchange, when they were "hungering and thirst ing" for the plunder and patronage of the Federal Government; and had not yet assumed the control of Government, present a striking contrast to the realities of Congressional legislation, now daily presented. When they held their sectional pow-wow at Chicago-in which it will be recollected Horace Greeley figured as a delegate from Oregon, and so signally demolished the hopes and expectations of the aspiring Sew-ARD-the following was the fourth of the resolutions comprising what is generally known as the "Chicago platfoam:"

4. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of each State, and especially the right of each State to control and order its own domestic institions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of powers, on which the perfection and endurance of our political fab-

They were among the "outs" then, and were endeavoring to combat the assertions advanced by the Democratic and Bell-Everett parties of their sectionalism and hostility to the institutions and rights of the people of the South. The leaders saw that it was necessary to do or say something to disprove the charge; to make some professions having the gloss of nationality, and accordingly resolved in favor of "State rights," and the balance of power among the sovereign members composing the United States of America. Did this resolution mean anything; or was it only composed of empty words, full of sound, capable of reasonable interpretation, to be sure, but signifying nothing -not the fine and perfect grains of truth, but rather the worthless chaff of falsehood, to be scattered to the winds as occasion offered? We

So, too, they made an honest resolve-the 6th of their platform-they viewed "with alarm" the "reckless extravagance" that porvaded the Government: were shocked with the corruption and fraud that prevailed at Washington, &c., &c. Mr. Dawes, Mr. Van Wyck, and other Republican authorities have given us plenty of information regarding the honesty displayed by these vir tuous members of a young and pure party. We sum up the result in the following brief quotation from Mr. Dawes:

La the first year of a Republican Administration, which came into power upon professions of reform and retrenchment, there is indubitable evidence abroad in the land that somebody has plundered the public treasury well nigh in that single year of as much as the entire current yearly expenses of the Government during the Administration which the people hurled from power because of its corruption.

But to return to other professions of Republican non interference. The election followed-ASBAHAM LINCOLN was chosen President, but not yet loangurated, when Congress again met. Affairs at the South had assumed a gloomy and meaning aspect-events were hurrying on rap idly toward a threatened war-still members from the Southern States retained their seats in Congress-and it was hoped by Union men of every section, that, by a wise and prudent course, the greater danger of civil war might be averted. that some compromise and plan of conciliation might be adopted. On the 11th of February the following resolutions were offered in the House of Representativee, and passed by a nearly unanimous vote-the Republicans, having a majority in that body, thus committing themselves to the constitutional declaration of non-interference with slavery in the States. Here are the resolu-

Resolved. That neither the Federal Government nor the people or governments of the non-slaveholding States have a purpose or a constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any of the States of the Union.

Resolved, That those persons in the North

who do not subscribe to the foregoing proposition are too insignificant in numbers and influence to excite the the serious attention or alarm of any portion of the people of the Republic, and that the increase of their numbers and influence does not keep pace with the increase of the aggregate population of the Union.

Measures of adjustment, efforts of conciliation, plans of compromise were, soon after, all jected by a Republican majority, and we are now experiencing the sad results that have followed the "not-an-inch" and "blood-letting" programme of Republicanism. The Republicans have had complete sway in every department of government, but what has become of their solemn professions, and recorded protestations? What has been the burden of the interminable and rapid speeches that have characterized

the Republican debates in Congress? Hostility tees, but an expectation, a hope expressed, for a to slavery and the domestic institutions of pure and wise administration of our governmental the States. What has been the subject matter of affairs.

the weighty bills that have engrossed the time of In striking contrast is the resolution upon the both Houses, and wearied the patience of the same subject passed by the 8th of January Con-

nation? Emancipation, confiscation, and other vention. It reads thus: 16. That the disclosures made by the investikindred measures! A determined purpose to root out slavery in all the States! What the burden gating Committees in Congress of the enormous rauds that have stalked into the army and navy of the petitions and resolutions that cumber the departments, implicating the heads of those detables of Congress? Abolish slavery. What the partments in a connivance at, if not an actual tone of the leading organs of Republicanism? participation in a system of corruption, and in which our brave soldiers have been defrauded of That the Union is not worth fighting for if its their proper supplies, and our Government restoration does not result in the utter downfall threatened with bankruptcy, demands a thoof slavery. That is what Republicanism says, rough investigation into all our expenditures, does, and means to-day. How does its present both State and National, and that a speedy and marked example be made of all such "birds of acts compare with its professions of a year or two rey," who, taking advantage of the necessities years back? Does the project of reducing the of our country, have fed and fattened upon pubrecovered States to a territorial condition; pass- lie plunder.

ing acts of wholesale emancipation and confisca-There is no winking at fraud and corruption in

tion, tally with the resolve to maintain inviolate | that-no apology for swindlers. the rights of each State? The necessities of the The last resolutions of both Conventions represent struggle do not seem to warrant any unfer to the Indiana volunteers in the field-the constitutional proceedings; do not authorize the gallent men who have taken up arms to maintain overthrow of State authorities and rights; if ac- the Constitution and the Union under it. That complished, then there is an end to that "perfec- of the 18th of June Convention reads:

tion and endurance" on which "our political Resolved. That we tender to the 60,000 volunteers from Indiana our heartfelt congratulations, and bail with pride the fact that upon every battle field where Indianians have been found, they have displayed the bravery of patriots in def nse can votes, that the Federal Government has "no of a glorious cause, and we pledge them that while they are subduing armed traitors in the purpose or constitutional right to legislate upon field, we will condemn at the ballot box all those or interfere with slavery in any of the States of in our midst who are not unconditionally for the the Union." "Consistency is a jewel," but cer- Union.

fabric depends," according to the Chicago plat

form; and such measures would certainly appear

to conflict with the resolution passed by Republi

at Washington, whose sole present struggle ap-

Convention.

came off on the 18th according to programme.

disparagement, so far as numbers and enthusiasm

are concerned. It was not what we expected it

ments without assuming the responsibility of the

acts of the Republican party and Administration.

The Convention was a failure and it will be so

regarded by the true and honest men of all par-

ties. Hypocrisy in the present crisis of the coun-

try will not win. There was no honest, out-

spoken, manly expression upon the issues now be-

fore the nation-not party questions, but ques-

tions of public policy of the highest importance

and involving the welfare of the Government.

There was nothing said about emancipation or

corruptions which have characterized the party

in power-nothing about the unequal tariff sys-

tem-nothing against the paper system which in-

vention resolves as follows:

stitutional Government; that in the present Na-

litical differences, and recollecting only our duty

to the whole country, do pledge ourselves to aid

quest, subjugation or the overthrowing or in

8. That we are utterly opposed to the twin

heresies, Northern sectionalism and Southern

9. That in this national emergency the Democ-

the whole country; that this war should not be waged in the spirit of conquest or subjugation,

nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfer-

ng with the rights or institutions of the States.

out to defend and maintain the supremacy of the

Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all

the diguity, equality, and rights of the several

States unimpaired; and that as soon as these ob-

10 That we will sustain, with all our energies,

jects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

a war for the maintenance of the Constitution

and of the integrity of the Union under the Con-

stitution; but we are opposed to a war for the

emancipation of the negroes, or the subjugation

The only material difference is that the latter

condemned alike the heresies of aboli ionism and

secessionism, while the "Union" Convention had

no censure for abolition disunionism and no con

nation and confiscation by Republicans in Con-

The second resolution of the "Union" Con-

Resolved. That we demand and expect of our

Executive and Legislative bodies, both State and National, an economical administration of gov-ernmental affairs, and the punishment of fraud

against the Government, as well as a fearless

racy of Indiana, banishing all feeling of passion

indignantly upon them.

of the Southern States.

discharge of their duties.

pears to be-how to abolish slavery.

tainly does not seem, at present, to be in the And that of the 8th of January reads: possession of the honest and pure party governing Resolved. That the meritorious conduct of the Indiana troops, in every battle field where victory has perched upon the national banner, has filled the people of this State with the highest gratitude to her gallant sons, and that we send our The "Union," or Republican State best wishes to officers and men, dispersed throughout the country, and the heartfelt greetings of This promised to be imposing demonstration every Democrat for their further brilliant achievements in the coming contests for the mainte There is no necessity of saying anything in its nance of the Constitution and the Union.

The 8th of January Convention has been villified by the men who got up and engineered the to be in these respects, and it fell far below the so-called "Union" State Convention. We ask expectations of its getters up. It will be a large all honest men to read critically both platforms, estimate when we say that two thousand, outside and they will find the marked difference between of the city and county, were present. And the the two to be that the former condemus fraud, character and position of those who did attend, maladministration, and giving a direction to the present the best evidence that the hearts of the war inimical to its professed objects, so declared people were not in the movement. The bone by the President and Congress, while the latter and sinew of the State were not there, and the has no condemnation for either.

absence of that class was a noticeable feature in The opposition to the Democracy have held the Convention. It was composed mainly of their convention. We give in full its expression, preachers, bankers, village politicians, officehold- a faithful report of its proceedings, and we ask ers and office seekers. There were a few men every honest man if they do not furnish the best who acted in good faith, and really thought it evidence of the falsity and gross injustice of all was a "Union" movement, a temporary surren- the charges of disloyalty and obloquy, made for der of party affiliations for the good of the coun- political effect, which the opponents of Democtry; but that class were very few and far be- racy have heaped upon the 8th of January Contween. Outside of this class, and especially with vention?

the Republicans present, the feeling prevailed, The 18th of June Convention will make no and it was frequently expressed, that it was an impression upon the people of Indiana. Other immense letting down of Republicanism, with- wise it will create a general disappointment. It out an adequate consideration. There were some is a signal failure. We have no misgivings as to in the Convention who had heretofore acted with the result of the October election. The Democthe Democratic party, and who apparently had racy, the true Union men of the country, will no selfish purposes to advance; but what these triumph-most gloriously triumph. The people men can see in the character of the Con-sympathize with a bold and manly expression of vention, or in its resolutions to commend, sentiments and the conviction is daily increasing it is difficult for us to divine. The main that the only hope for the restoration of the portion of the Convention, and we may say Union and a pure and economical administration the mass of it who participated in its proceedings, of the government is to remove the party from were Republicans-the men who have made up power that has violated all the pledges by which the various parties which have sprung up in op- it secured the reins of government.

position to the Democracy for the past eight | Mark ye. The Democracy in Congress and years. The true sentiment of the Convention elsewhere have voted all the men and money found no expression in its resolutions or action. asked by the Administration for the vigorous It was evidently suppressed for an object-and prosecution of the war to suppress armed rebelthat purpose was to perpetuate the party now in lion and restore the Union. power in both the State and national Govern-

Passed Over.

The Democratic participants in the Union Convention of the 18th formally declared "they had no sympathy with the designs and purposes of radical Abolitionists." The Convention took no notice of this expression. The Republicans, who controlled it. were very valiant in denouncing the rebels in arms, in which all parties unite, but they avoided very carefully any censure of the abolition disunionists who have for years openly advocated a dissolution of the Union and proounced the Constitution a league with hell. confiscation-nothing about the gross frauds and They didn't wish to offend that class for fear of losing their votes. That's devotion to the loaves

A Difference.

directly reproduces a Government bank, and The 18th of June platform says that the presnothing in reference to any acts or avowals of ent war is not being waged for the purpose of the National and State Administrations. Upon these topics there was an ominous silence. conquest, subjugation, or the overthrowing or Will honest, Union-loving Democrats, who placed interfering with the rights or established institusome faith in the "Union" movement, be satisfied tions of any of the States. CHARLES SUMNER, with such a platform? We think not. Office. the Abolition Senator from Massachusetts, in a seekers may, office holders may, Government letter states that he knows the President contractors may, but not the masses of the peo- sympathizes with the radical Republicans. ple whose only purpose is the preservation of the and who can den; that emancipation, the Government as it came from the fathers, purely overthrowing the established institutions and honestly administered. The callers of the of the Southern States, is their object in "Union" Convention denounced the 8th of Janu- prosecuting the war? There is no honest or inary Convention as disloyal. If such was the telligent man in Indiana who can believe othercharacter of the latter, in what respect do the wise, and that the ultra Rebublicans will be disapresolutions passed by the "Union" Convention pointed if it does not so result. The 8th of January differ from the 8th of January platform? Let us differs with the Republican platform by declaring compare the resolutions. The 18th of June Con. that the war should be prosecuted for the purposes which the latter says it is; and the former That the present civil war was forced upon the | could not take the position of the latter without ountry by the disunionists of the Southern affirming what every sane and sensible man must States, who are now in rebellion against the Con-

tional emergency, we, the people of Indiana, in Convention assembled, forgetting all former po-Where the Sympathy! The 7th Indiana regiment marched from Fredericksburg to Port Republic in a destitute condition, a large number without shoes and their the present war, which is not being waged upon route could have been traced by the blood which the part of our Government for the purpose of marked their footsteps. On Saturday night last four hundred wounded men from the battlefield terfering with the rights or established institutions of any of the States, but to suppress and put of Port Republic arrived in Washington in box down a wicked and eauseless rebellion, defend cars, and it was late the next day before they and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, were removed to quarters where they could and to preserve the Union as established by our patriot fathers, with all the dignity, equality and receive the much needed surgical attention ights of the several States unimpaired, and and be relieved from their sufferings. At when those objects are fully accomplished, and the same time the Government were not before, we believe the war ought to cease.

The 8th of January Convention declared as

hundred lazy runaway negroes. That shows the sympathy of the powers that be. The gallant men who had been wounded while bravely fighting the bartles of the Constitution and the Union secession, as inimical to the Constitution; and that freemen, as they value the boon of civil lib- must have found great consolation in this conerty and the peace of the country, should frown trast in the paternal care of the governmental authorities. Buncomb resolutions of stay athome patriots will not avail much with the wounded and neglected soldier. and resent gent, will recollect only their duty to

For the Daily State Sentinel.

"The Stover Fraud." EDITOR SENTINEL: Having just returned from the city of New York, where I have been for the last week as attorney for Mr. D. C. Stover in the matter of the Indiana fraudulent bonds, and my attention being called to a letter from New York, published in your paper of the 17th inst., professing to give the Wall street gossip in regard to the transaction. I deem it right to say. that so far as I am informed, no just censure can attach to Gov. Morton for any delay that may have existed in bringing to light the fraud or in prosecuting the offending parties.

The offence, although gravely affecting the State of Indiana, has been committed against the laws of the State of New York, and the information of the offence was conveyed to the authorities of New York by Governor Morton demnation of the proposed schemes for emancians as soon as known to him. The District Attornetion and confermion by Republicans in Connot at all affecting the State of Indiana, took the responsibility of suspending action in the case, and from that time all the delay has been the act of the authorities of the State of New York,

and against the urgent demand of Governor I make this statement as a measure of justice o both Gov. Morton and myself. The poifferences which divide us as wide as the poles can make no difference with me, and as much as There is no censure here of the gross frauds conceded by Republican Congressional committake in the facts of this case should be used to

There are several points not alluded to in the per brl on the part of holders, but at the close foregoing card, and upon which the public doubtthat "no just censure can attach to Gov. Morron is offered at 31/4 51/4c. Bacon is nominal; there is no demand; shoulders 33/4c and sides 61/461/4c for any delay that may have existed in bringing to light the fraud." If so, why was the State of it, nearly a year, but for months afterwards? Was it right for innocent parties to be thus imposed upon, and with the sanction of the Governor and Agent of State?

There is no doubt but HALLETT, who engineer-

ed the fraud, and who is reported to be a Naro-LEON in Wall street finance, impressed the Governor, by his very courteous and skillful attentions, with an exalted idea of his financial abilities. It has not yet been denied but His Excellency urged upon the Loan Commissions the propriety of placing the unsold war bonds in the hands of HALLET for disposal, as the agent of the State. He understood the amiable weaknesses of the Governor, and the bait of the financier was greedily swallowed by His Excellency. But the Loan Commissioners could not be dallied with, and that game was thus blocked. We have the most unbounded confidence in the good intentions of the Governor, but great men unless adopted or tolerated by him. And I am of all ages have been overreached. Illustrations sure that nothing unjust or ungenerous will be on that point are unnecessary. STOVER was tolerated, much less adopted by him. caught in the net, and larger fish might be decoyed by the same means.

The State reasons which procrastinated the exosure of the fraud have yet to be written, and esting chapter in Wall street financeering. They hangs upon a brittle thread and that fraud may ometimes serve a beneficial end in sustaining it. | without reserve.

We have no personal feeling in reference to the hould never have alluded to it as we have if the that no political capital can be made out of it of June platform.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, June 18. Financial and Commercial Summary

for the past week. The rumor to which we referred in our last that the Secretary of the Treasury was about letter from the Secretary to the Chairman of he Committee on Ways and Means, making the take its place among the great events of hisequest and giving his reasons for it having been made public since our last, great excitement ensued in fi ancial matters, and a sweeping specu. seeming shortcomings, think, I pray you, of lative demand for stocks, gold and sterling ex-change set in soon after the date of our last is-from the past discern the sure promise of the sue, and rates rapidly advanced. Gold went up future. Knowing something of my convicto 7@71/4 premium in New York, and sterling exchange to 117, or to about 8 per cent. above them, you may, perhaps, derive some assurance par. State and United States stocks advanced 3 from my confidence. I say to you, therefore, to 5 per cent., and there was a general and in tense anxiety to get rid of bank paper and the it by word and act, but stand by it and have faith new treasury notes, or in other words, "to stand from under," the prevailing belief being that ail kinds of currency, except the old demand notes, would rapidly depreciate, and so it has, as the advance in gold indicates. An immense nount of argument is being used to show that the equest made by Mr. Chase is not a wise one, and that it is not necessary to grant; but it seems to us to be a necessity which will lead to another necessity, namely, the suppression of the circulation of bank notes throughout the country, by taxing them. The first is necessary to enable the Government to prosecute the war to a successful termination, and the other, to save the people from immense losses by means of irredeemable bank paper, when specie payment shall be resumed, as well as to give free and general circulation to the Treasury notes, as bankers will surely discriminate against them, or hoard them, in order to keep out their own notes or to redeem their own notes when it became necessary. That this rebellion is a gigantic one, all

fact that its suppression will and must lead to gigantic necessities. There has been a good deal more activity in noney matters in our city within the week. The pening of commerce between this city and Memhis, and prospectively thence to New Orleans, created a demand for gold from merchants with which to buy sugar and cotton. The 7 3-10 and old demand Treasury notes have been largely dealt in, and rates of premium under the advices from New York, advanced from day to day, the latter running up to 216 premium and the former

duit, but many seem to be uncon

Gold advanced to 61/247 premium, but fell back to 61/2 premium on Monday. Yesterday the closing rates were as we give them below. Exchange has ruled dull and heavy and rates ower, which has induced many dealers to disrimimte against Eastern currency; and should exchange remain down it will necessarily be

placed at a discount. We quete: Buying. New York 18 dis@par. 1/2 prem. 6@61/2 prem

3 puem Silver.........2 prem. The demand for money has not increased, but the supply of currency has beed diminished some; the market is very easy, however, at 6a8 per cent. for good paper having thirty or sixty days to run, whilst 10 per cent, is obtained for 90-day oaper. There is little or no use for money among usiness men, and hence but little demand for it. Should paper money continue to depreciate, an DARNALL, for Commissioner; and HARRISON RANactive demand must soon arise for real estate, and a consequent rapid advance in its value. This seems extremely probable, for it is much better to have property that will pay 3 or 4 per as a candidate for District Prosecuting Attorney, othing, aside from the speculative feature in it. The high rate of sterling exchange must increase the value of all kinds of imported goods, as well as all domestic produce needed in other coun tries, and should the export of gold from the United States be prohibited, which, as we noticed would be difficult to say how high sterling ex-change may advance, and this would lead, irresistibly, to a corresponding advance in the produce and merchandize already indicated.

The war news of the week has not been of ecial importance, and with the exception of a efeat which a small detachment of our troops experienced, in following the rebel General Jack on, no engagements have taken place. This, however, took place ten days ago. The Missis-sippi is not yet opened, and at the last accounts he rebel forces were concentrating at Grenada. are not as favorable to a speedy prosecution of many war-worn Democrats, whose long experi-Mississippi. Generally speaking, the indications the war to a conclusion as they were two weeks them to renew their efforts for its perpetuation.

The weather has been all that could have been esired for maturing the wheat crop-warm and dry-and the harvesting of that kind , alled Alabama has commenced. A. L. Bramble, Esq., of Plainville, sent us a sample from bis farm. The heads are short, but well filled, and the berry very good. In Southern Illinois, the wheat harvest is progressing, and we learn that the crop is very good. Corn has done well so far, and the weather has been quite favorable for it. In the general markets there has been no spe-

cial activity, and with the exception of whisky, which has been in active demand, the last three or four days the business done has been quite Flour lost the buoyancy noticed at the close, in are as follows:

our last, and the market became again very dull and heavy. Superfine \$3 90a4 00; extra \$4 20a 4 25, and fancy, including family, \$4 30a4 75 are the rates asked. Wheat has been rather dull though there has been some export demand for red, which may be quoted at 80a85c; white 90a 95c. Oats very dull, and declined to 33c. Corn declined to 31c, and is dull; and rye is down to

48c, and very dull. Whisky has been in active demand, and advanced to 21c. It has become more probable that the stock on hand will not be taxed, and the 20c a gallon duty on all distilled will be retained. There is more faith in the article, however, and there has been a demand for it, the greater portion of the week, exceeding the supply.

Linseed oil is dull, and has been sold at 87c. which is a decline of 1c from the highest point.

Butter and cheese are higher. The opening of trade with Memphis produced some demand for various articles, including butter and cheese; and a considerable amount of goods have been shipped nce and to a market. The manufacturers have again got up supplies of cotton yarns, but prices are unusually high—pound yarns up to 44c. There being no indications of the trade expected from the South when

his disadvantage under circumstances which re- to establish quotations. About 1,300 brls city quire me to speak out. J. E. McDonald. packed mess pork sold, about the middle of the There are several points not alluded to in the week, at \$10 50, which was a concession of 50c ess would like to be enlightened. It is stated buyers. Nothing done in bulk meats; country

are the rates asked. Sugar cured hams are in fair demand and must Agency in New York used as a cloak for the be quoted at 71/48c. Common in fair demand fraud, not only before Gov. Monton was advised also, and selling at 51/451/3c, uncanvased, and

53/a6c for canvased. Lard is held at 73/4; it could be sold to a moderate extent at 736c. In the grocery market there has been but a limited business :lone and we lower our quototions 1/4c on sugar and 1/4c on coffee. Molasses un hanged and scarce, the trade being chiefly supplied with sugur house syrups at 42,46c. Anticipating a supply of sugar from Memphis, dealers have been holding off. It is extremely doubt ful now that any supply from thence can be pro-

Private Letter from the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Mass., on Slavery-Pres-ident Lincoln and Slavery.

The New York Tribune of the 16th publishes the following private letter of Senator SUMNER: SENATE CHAMBER, June 5, 1862. My DEAR SIR: Your criticism of the President

is hasty. I am confident that, if you knew him as I do you would not make it Of course the President cannot be held responsible for the misfersances of subordinates.

I am happy to let you know that he has no sympathy with Stanley in his absurd wickedness. losing the schools, nor again in his other act of turning our camp into a hunting ground for slaves He repudiates both-positively. The atter point has occupied much of his thought: when they are developed they will form as intercording his repeated declarations, which I have may show that even Government credit often often heard from his own lips, that slaves finding their way into the national lines are never to be re enslaved. This is his conviction, expressed

Could you have seen the President-as it was Jovernor's agency in the Stoven fraud, and my privilege often-while he was considering the great questions on which he has already actedthe invitation to emancipation in the States, rean of His Excellency had not attempted to emancipation in the District of Columbia and the asten the odium of Stover's acts upon the Dem- acknowledgment of the independence of Hayti peratic party. We think both are now satisfied and Liberia-even your zeal would have been satisfied, for you would have felt the sincerity of his purpose to do what he could to carry forward and for that reason it was omitted from the 18th | the principles of the Declaration of Independence. His whole soul was occupied, especially by the first proposition, which was peculiarly his own. In familiar intercourse with him I remember nothing much more touching than the earnest ness and completeness with which he embraced this idea. To his mind it was just and beneficent, while it promised the sure end of slavery. Of sking Congress to authorize an additional issue course to me who had already proposed a bridge f 150,000,000 Treasury Notes proving correct, of gold for the retreating fiend, it was most wel come. Proceeding from the President, it must

> If you are disposed to be impatient at any tions, and of the ardor with which I maintain

I wish that you really knew the President, and had heard the artless expression of his convictions on these questions which concern you so deeply. You might, perhaps, wish that he were less cautious, but you would be grateful that he is true to all you have at heart. Believe me, therefore, you are wrong, and I regret it the more because of my desire to see all our friends stand firmly together.

If I write strongly, it is because I feel strongly; for my constant and intimate intercourse with the President, beginning with the 4th of March, not only binds me peculiarly to his Administration, but gives me a personal as well as a political in terest in seeing that justice is done him. Believe me, my dear sir,

With much regard, Ever faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

Putnam County Democratic Conven-

The Democracy of this county assembled in convention on the 16th inst. Major WILLIAM D. ALLEN was chosen Chairman, and H. W. Dan-TELS and M. D. RUDISILL Secretaries. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the Democracy of Putnam county, in convention assembled, affirm the 8th of January resolutions, and adopt said platform as the creed of our political faith.

Resolved, That we invite all to act and vote with us who are in favor of "the Union as it was, the Constitution as it is, and the enforcement of the laws," and who are opposed to abolitionism, ssionism, and the emancipation of the negroes of the South by Congress or the President, or by any other power except the States wherein

the institution of slavery exists. Resolved. That we send greeting to our brave volunteers, and assure them that while they are engaged in putting down the rebellion at the South we pledge ourselves to put down, by every honorable effort at the ballot-box. Abolitionism

at the North. Resolved. That we heartily indorse and fully pprove the course taken by our distinguished Representative in Congress, Hon. D. W. Voor-

GEORGE W. PRIEST and AUSTIN M. PUETT were nominated as candidates for the State Legislature: James G. EDWARDS, for County Treasurer: JOHN McKEE, for Sheriff; JOHNSON DEL, for Surveyor.

The convention recommended James R. Allen ent. on the investment than gold that pays and PATRICK HEANCY as a candidate for Circuit

It was, also, resolved that each Democrat of the county be constituted a delegate to the Congressional Convention, and that the vote of this county be cast for Hon. D. W. Voorhees. The Press in noticing the proceedings of the

Convention remarks: Never since we have been a citizen of this county have we witnessed a more imposing, enthusiastic and significant demonstration that which characterized the Democratic County Convention on Monday last. The brief notice given, and the busy serson among farmers, led us to anticipate the Democracy of Putnam have not grown weary in their time honored cause. Not the least significant feature was the presence of

which devolved upon them, and the necessity of earnest and united efforts in the important contest which awaits us. He is certainly a short sighted observer who fails to discern in the meeting of Monday the "Coming events cast their shadows before."

All seemed to feel the magnitude of the duty

From the Fort Scott (Kansas) Bulletin. Brutal Outrage-Hanging of the Pertrators. One of the most flagrant outrages ever perpetrated in Kansas, prolific aş our State has been of crime, was committed near this place last Monday night. The particulars, as we learn them.

"Two soldiers, one belonging to the 2d Ohio

Cavalry, and the other to the 10th Kansas, went

up Mill creek to the house of Mr. John Davis,

one of the oldest and most respected citizens of this county, and, in the presence of the mother. accomplished their hellish purpose on the person of his daughter. Mr. Davis was absent at another claim, about three miles distant, but was aroused by a neighbor with a report that outcries had been heard in the direction of his house. In company with a number of his neighbors he went to his house, captured the criminals, brought them to town and turned them over to the military authorities. After due deliberation of the matter, General Doubleday resolved to send them to Fort Leavenworth for trial. A civil writ was, however, procured, and on it the prisoners were turned over to Deputy Sheriff Peter Zuck. This was on Thursday evening. They were taken immediately to Marmaton. During the night a large crowd surrounded the place where the pris-oners were confined and took them by force out of the Sheriff's hands. Yesterday morning they

were found hanging to a tree a short distance this side of Marmaton. The Council of Terre Haute has levied a the Southern rivers were opened. The provision market has been quite depressed, and during the last three days there has not been enough done dollars of valuation for the coming year. city tax of forty five cents on each one hundred

For the Daily State Sentinel A few Thoughts upon the Present Condition of Public Affairs.

LAND FOR SALE.

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FITTHE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL THE TRACT OF

west of Indianapoils, one mile west of Ragle Creek, and

This is one of the very best pieces of unimproved land in Marion county. It is well timbered, lays high and roll-

ng, is in a good neighborhood, with a county road on the

e hands of an energetic man the timber will pay for the

There is no land within seven miles of Indianapolis that

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For particulars apply to ELDER & HARKNESS,

40 acre tracts, at prices to suit the times.

Indianapolis, February 24, 1862.

J. S. Barvey, Indianapolis,

land known as Walnut Ridge, containing 160 acres, touted in Wayne Township, Marion county, seven miles

ree-quarters of a mile from the Crawfordsville Grave

SHELBYVILLE, June 19, 1862, DR. JAMES S. ATHON-Dear Sir: Prior to 1850 both the Whig and Democratic parties denounced the Abolitionists-both predicted the disruption of the Union if public sentiment was deprayed by abolitionism. To secure power and patronage the Whigs and Abolitionists affiliated. The abolition became the dominant element of the Republican party; these idealogists sought to realize their Utopian scheme for the perfectibility of human institutions and to break the fetters of the black race. Their battle cry was, "War against slavery." It evoked its counterpart-battle cry of "War for slavery." The irrepressible onflict was begun. It culminated in the present war. The prophetic warnings of Washington, Jackson, Clay, and Webster were forgotten; their salutary counsels to cultivate fraternal relations were lost in bitter denunciations; tolerance, charity, and love were not invoked, but the equally potent demons of hate and discord. The executive scepter was thrust into the hands of one of these obnoxious agitators. A wise statesman oresees results, and adapts his means to his ends. Either this wise statesmanship was wanting or the logical deduction must be that the war was braved as a result. My condemnation of the fire eaters South is equally emphatic. The guilt of men who would make a pandemonium of Paradise, who substitute treason for loyalty, perjury or fidelity, peace for war, chaos and anarchy for law and order, is aggravated indeed. To crush the rebellion is a sacred duty to humanity, to civil liberty, nay, to the very culprits themselves, who have imperiled their liberties by their rash rebel

Democrats are as prodigal of their blood as William C. Lapton, Republicans—as much filled with the "divine afflatus" of patriotism. But fusion is asked. Is fusion the correct means of perpetuating Republican rule as confiscation is the disguise form of Abolitionism? As a penalty for crime it seems WM. C. Lurron, Vice Pres't. WM. T. Gisson, Secretary. just, and will find a sanction, which as mere Ab- may 2. onism it would not.

Medical men who treat a disease aim to remove ts exciting cause. If Abolitionism is the cause, it has been intensified in its hatred, and instead of disarming the fears of the South for this their avorite institution, it has abolished slavery in PATENT PLATFORM SCALES he District of Columbia, invited and recommended it in the States, suspended the efficacy of the fugitive slave law. Are these measures calculated to exasperate the South, or a guaranty that the extirpation of slavery is not to be one of

And do we, with the lessons of Havti and St. Domingo before us, desire emancipation? To he slave his shackles mean work; his freedom, mmunity from it. When intoxicated with his new born liberty he riots in sensuality, vice and dleness; and the South, which now blooms with wealth, will be a desert and waste. Even now ordes of these imbeciles are paupers on the Government, and the burthens of white tax payers are aggravated to furnish rations to these Abolition pets. If a Democrat dare to question that power

which destroys the liberty of the press by the expression of public journals, or the "lettres du cachet," by which men are imprisoned in our political bastiles, some petty dupe of Abolitionism cries "Secessionist!"

The unjust, iniquitous, partial and odious tariff and tax bill thrusts upon the West the most of this enormous war debt. One hundred millions is to be raised to protect or enrich the pockets of manufacturers, under this absurd dogma that the cheaper we buy the more impoverished we become, and the equally luminous one that if | ndianapolis, Indiana. our imports exceed our exports-in other words, if the streams of wealth we receive are greater than those we part with, we are becoming poor, as a nation, only equalled by that obsolete but now revived cry that a national debt is a national ssing. Under the benign influence of this tariff policy, whilst our commodities have dwarfed in value, large profits and fat prices have rewarded the factories East.

of commerce, and all peaceful pursuits consequent upon Republican rule, be arguments for its ontinuance; if embezzlement on a gigantic scale, robbing the Government of the sinews of 8:05 A. M., Crestline 12:50 P. M., connecting there with trains for Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York, war, is a title of confidence; if the fruits of our labor are to swell the profits of the merchant princes of the East-if despotic interference with This is the fast express train; to Philadelphia 29 hours, the liberty of press and persons are desirable, then fuse. But if the conservatism, as contradistinguished from the fanaticism of abolitionists. A. M., at Crestline 6:30 A. M., connecting there with gives better hope that our deluded brethren of trains for all Eastern points.

Trains cast connect at Union with trains on Columbus he South will be lured back, and if all history shows that a generous victor who Piqua and Indiana road for Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, guarantees the customs and rights of the onquered, holds by a surer tenure than where hate and bloody proscriptions cancelled laws and an armed soldiery, the power will be vested in-

to Democratic hands,
Whilst the election of Lincoln was no sufficient cause for this wicked rebellion, the fact is patent that the Abolitionists are very inimical to the South; and some hope may well be built of a rearn to friendly relations by the restoration of the Democratic party that has always struggled to dhere to the compromises of the Constitution and stood as a break water against the aggressive policy of the Abolitionists. And the overthrow of that policy which has disturbed and destroyed the peace of the country is, in my opinion, the harbinger of peace and harmony, and I do not see why the sacrifice or abandonment of long cherished principles is in any degree incompatable with a prosecution of the war to a victorious onclusion. It the abolition is the dominant element of the Republican party, by a fusion we be the party. I do not write as a party man. No above price, they can address me at Indianapolis.

one break, its fetters sooner than I do where the mch24-w JOHN R. KLDER. one break, its fetters sooner than I do where the party is wrong. Yours, W. M. McCarry.

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Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

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BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO, For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, &c. What should I take for a Cough? give immediate relief. 25 cents a box.

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BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO THE WONDERFUL GRANULES. They give immediate relief. 25 cents a box. Why should I buy a box of

BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO THE WONDERFUL GRANULES. Because they cure Coughs and Colds, for 25 cents.

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Who has not heard of the What should I take for a Sore Throat? What should I take for a Cold?

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A Cough is troublesome. Hoarseness prevents speech. Sore Throats are painfu

BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO is pleasant to take, and soon effects a cure.
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LECAL.

Marion Circuit Court of Marion county, in the State of Indiana, September Term, A. D. 1852—Joseph Klingensmith vs. Henry E. Diblee, Richard J. Clark, Addison G. Bickford, and William J. Wallace.

Be it known, That on this 24th day of May, in the year 1862, the above named plaintiff by his attorneys filed in the effice of the Clerk of the Marion Circuit Court his complaint against said defendants, in the above entitled cause, together with an affidavit of a completent person, that said defendants, Henry E. Diblee, Richard J. Clark, and Addison G. Bickford, are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Said defendants are therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against them, and unless and pendency of said complaint against them, and unless and pendency of said complaint against them, and unless are therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against them, and unless are therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against them, and unless are therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against them, and unless are therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against them, and unless are therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against them, and unless are therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against them, and unless are therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against them, and unless are therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against them. Said defendants are therefore hereby notified of the fill and pendency of sald complaint against them, and unla they appear and answer or demor thereto, at the calling said cause, on the second day of the next term of said Cou to be begun and held at the Court-house, in the city Indianapolia, on the fourth Monday in September next, as complaint and the matters and things therein contain and alleged will be heard and determined in their absent

WE. WALLACE, Clerk.
By W. C. SMOCK, Deputy.
WALFOLE WALFOLE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

and alleged will be heard and det

charter, and this fact should give it a preference over the various quacks of doubtful character to be found in all arge cities.

One department of our Dispensary is specially devoted to the treatment of the Diseases of Females, such as Lu-chorrhea, or "White," Irregular, Painful and Suppress Menstruation, Nervous and General Debility, Diseases of he Womb, Barrenness, &c.

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DR. GALEN'S PREVENTIVE-An invaluable article TATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY, SS: In the the barren who desire children; warranted not to injure

SURVEYOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to Joseph Hamilton and Cristenia Berry, that O. W. Voorhis, County Surveyor of Marion County, State of Indiana, will commence surveying on the 8th day of July, 1862, in section No. 3, township 14, North of range 5 East, to meet at William Hart's.

JACKSON PLUMMER, Agent for TRUEY LANCASTER.

Indianapolis, June 5, 1862.

Wheeling, Baltimore, Washington, and other Eastern points. At Sidney with Dayton and Michigan Road for Toledo, and at Bellefontaine with S. D. and C. Road for Sleeping Cars on this line, and all connections east of

New York 32 hours, Boston 36 hours.

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8:40 P. M .- NIGHT EXPRESS-Arriving at Union 12:30

A. M. -MORNING EXPRESS-Arriving at Union

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T HAVE A SMALL PIECE OF LAND IN JASPER County, being 40 acres, part timber and part prairie, (not swamp land,) that I will sell at five dollars an acre It is the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section 19, in township 32, north of range 5, west, in Jascome the abettors of their policy when merged in per county, Indiana. If any one should want it at the

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